STAT

MAR 1952 51-4C

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT
CD NO.

COUNTRY China

SUBJECT Economic - Agriculture, production

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspaper

WHERE PUBLISHED Peiping

DATE PUBLISHED 1. 2 Jun 1953

LANGUAGE Chinese

DATE OF INFORMATION 1953

DATE DIST. 1 Sept 1953

NO. OF PAGES 3

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Jen-min Jih-pao.

PEIPING JUNE REPORTS CALL 1953 COTTON PROSPECTS GOOD, ADMIT WINTER WHEAT YIELDS SPOTTY

/Summary: Nationwide cotton planting was almost completed by 1 June and good growth was reported in various areas. More fertilizer, better cultivation, and close planting are expected to contribute substantially to a good national yield in 1953.

The winter wheat harvest in the Yangtze River basin and in South China is providing yields of from 40 catties per mou /one mou equals 1/6 acre/ in calamity stricken areas to 150 catties in areas with normal conditions. Frosts in North Kiangsu and Honan have cut production from 37 to 60 percent below normal and caused famine conditions in some areas./

COTTON PLANTING ALMOST COMPLETED; WINTER WHEAT HARVEST GOOD IN SOUTH -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 1 Jun 53

Cotton

Nationwide cotton planting has been almost completed with very good results. In Shansi and Shantung, cotton planted comparatively early is already 2-3 inches high. To increase production per unit of area, cotton-planting techniques are being changed.

In southern Shansi, large groups of skilled cadres were sent out to instruct farmers in advanced plowing techniques. The 140,000 farmers who received this instruction taught other farmers and, as a result, 80 percent of the cotton fields have been cultivated by shallow /sic/ plowing and multiple harrowing. Kiangsu farmers' plowing skill has improved greatly. In She-yang Hsien, more than 500,000 mou of cotton land was plowed once or twice prior to planting, and 10 percent more basic fertilizer was used than last year. The amount of coarse fertilizer used per mou in Hopeh this year approximates last year's 500 to 1,500 catties. Basic fertilizer was used on 80 percent of the

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED

STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI	

cotton land in Hsin-hsiang Special Administrative District in H an last year; this year all of the land was fertilized. Southern Shansi suppliers originally planned to furnish 100,000 catties of crystalline calcium phospate but this figure was exceeded by 41 percent. Up to 15 May, Hopeh marketing cooperatives had sold 443 million catties of bean cake and cottonseed cake.

Cotton growers generally used improved seeds and close-planting methods. In Honan, the six demonstration areas in the Lo-yang, Hsin-hsiang, An-yang, Cheng-chou, Nan-yang and Shang-ch'iu Special Administrative Districts used improved seed, disinfected seeds by soaking, and followed seed germination methods. Each mou was close-planted with 2,500 to 3,000 stalks per mou. In Shensi, 80 percent of the cotton growers practiced seed-selection and also thoroughly dried their seeds in the sun to insure longer storage without spoilage. There were some who soaked the seeds in a warm solution and used the "Sai-li-san" seed germination method.

In Te-chou Special Administrative District in Shantung, 70 percent of the cotton growers used "Ssu-tzu-wu-ai" and "Ssu-tzu-er-pi" types of seed and many farmers combined wide seed furrows with close planting in the rows, a modern technique. In Chieh Hsien, Shansi, more than 80 percent of the cotton growers used the Soviet techniques of "fixed time, fixed temperature" for seed soaking and seed germination.

Wheat

This year's wheat harvest in the Yangtze River Basin and in the provinces of South China shows excellent results. The wheat in Kwang-tung, Fukien, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Szechwan has already been harvested. Chekiang, Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Anhwei, Kiangsu began harvesting in the middle or latter part of May. As a result, both Fukien and Chekiang have increases of more than 10 percent over last year; Szechwan has a 10 percent increase over last year. For the most part, Yunnan, Kwangsi and Kwangtung have excellent harvests. Chao-t'ung and Ch'u-ching Special Administrative Districts in Yunnan have increases of 10 to 30 percent over last year. Kuei-lin Special Administrative District in Kwangsi averaged 100 to 120 catties per mou: the best figure was more than 150 catties. In central Kwangtung, the average was 100 catties per mou; in other areas the average was from 70 to 80 catties per mou. Kiangsi averaged 100 catties per mou which is a definite increase over last year.

Hupeh's main wheat-producing areas, except the few that suffered from hail, insects, and drought, such as Wu-ch'ang, O-ch'eng, Mien-yang and Sung-tzu, all have increases of 20 to 30 percent. Portions of Anhwei and Kiangsu, particularly north of the Yangtze, were hit by cold and frost but after assistance still produced fair crops. Su Hsien and Fou-yang Hsien in Anhwei generally will harvest 40 catties per mou; some areas will harvest 100 catties per mou. Sung-chiang and Su chou Special Administrative Districts in Kiangsu will exceed their goals. Ch a-ting Hsien averaged 115 catties per mou last year; this year, according to farmers' estimates, the yield may be 150 catties.

The 14 local publicly operated farms in Hsin-hsiang Special Administrative District, Honan, by means of close planting and skilled management and in spite of frost, had excellent growth. According to estimates, the best yields from the high productive areas will be 700 to 800 catties per mou; in other areas production will exceed last year's by 20 to 30 percent. To familiarize the farmers with the wheat-growing techniques of experimental farms, Hsin-hsiang Special Administrative District has organized a visiting team consisting of a worker from each experimental farm, famous agricultural model workers, and representatives from production cooperatives to view operations at the Pai-ch'uan and Chia-tso farms.

STAT

WHEAT CROP SHORT IN PARTS OF HONAN AND KIANGSU -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 2 Jun 53

Because of heavy damage to wheat from frost the 1953 average yield in Honan will be only about 63 percent of a normal crop. However, in a few areas the yield will be 20 to 30 percent better than in 1952.

Killing winter and spring frosts in Northern Kiangsu seriously damaged winter wheat and resulted in famine conditions requiring advancement of huge consignments of relief grain, 60,400,000,000 yuan in cash relief funds, and 654.4 billion yuan in production loans to famine sufferers to aid them in regular and subsidiary agricultural production.

As a result of the calamity, the wheat yield in Kiangsu north of the Yangtze River will be only 40 to 50 percent of a normal crop. South of the river, in the Su-chou and Sung-chiang Special Administrative Districts, the yield will be somewhat better than in 1952.

In nearly all of Shantung, the main autumn crops, kaffir corn, millet, and cotton, are in flourishing condition. In a few areas, drought, insects, and hail have reduced the crop prospects. During the first half of May, soaking rains fell in most of the province. The farmers used more fertilizer, practiced seed selection, and seed germination, deep plowing, and plant thinning more faithfully than in the past. The value of such practices is shown by the generally flourishing conditions of the crops.

- E N D -